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Notices fifteen cents a line for the first and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitously; notices ten cents per line.

Advertisements extended to an annual advertiser will be confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted advertisements foreign to the legitimate interests of the contracting parties, will be charged at our published rates.

NUMBER 22

...ing a popular rejudgment of any
...estions about the terms of payment of
...onal bonds should impair the price
...of the public credit at a time when
...important to create the speediest
...of ridding the country of those enor-
...pressions, but every Democrat plat-

number of indirect taxes, and to levy
are necessary for revenue, having due

[illegible]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS W. GREEN.
FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.
MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

NEWS ITEMS.

THERE are in France at least fifty actors and actresses who pretend to be illegitimate children of the great Napoleon.

The cholera has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Scott's Landing, near Marietta, and below. Great numbers are dying off.

MADAME BENNETT, formerly the beautiful mistress of King Frederick William III. of Prussia, died recently, at an advanced age, in Potsdam.

The Supreme Court of Georgia, now in session at Savannah, has just rendered a decision that notes given as a consideration for slavery are not receivable in law.

Last Sunday night, Thomas H. Butler, living near Griffin, Georgia, was shot through the thigh and his wife through the hip, by a negro robber.

A BRIGAND escaped from the Toms, in New York, on Wednesday night, by crawling through a hole six and half inches wide, and ten feet long.

BILL LAKE, the well-known clown and circus proprietor, was murdered at Cranley, Missouri, on the night of the 31st, by a man who had been ejected from the show for refusing to pay.

NEAR Elgin, Illinois, last Sunday, three children, left at home while the family was at church, set fire to a cat, which ran under the barn, when the latter took fire and was burned down.

NEAR Jackson Court-house, Ohio, last week, D. Nicholas had his leg badly crushed in a threshing machine. It was bent around part of the machinery, and the bones from the ankle to the knee shattered.

A boy named McNeal, residing in Hancock county, Illinois, while bathing a few days ago, sprang into the water head first, and drove his head so far in the mud that he could not get out, and was dead when found.

A FARMER in Cambridge, Maryland, has a tame crow which he saved his potato vines when attacked by bugs, and subsequently put to rest an army of poisonous worms which had threatened his tomato vines with destruction.

The famous old Waterloo drummer boy at the Hotel des Invalides in Paris, died there on the 27th of July. He had lost both of his feet at Waterloo by a spent cannon ball, and lived for over fifty years at the Hotel des Invalides.

A DUEL was fought at New Orleans, on Monday evening, with rifles, between a prominent Mississippi and a resident of the city. The Mississippi received a dangerous wound at the second shot and was taken home.

CHARLES KREPP, a German in Winterset, Mo., was thrown from a beer wagon, on the 11th inst., while intoxicated, and had his neck broken, and his head broken in, completely rupturing his lungs and mangle his body in a terrible manner.

On Monday night, in Stanton, Virginia, a party of young men were in search of John Stanley. Entering a house in which Stanley was supposed to be, they were fired upon, and one of the number was killed. Stanley has been arrested. All concerned occupied respectable positions in society.

LAST week, Mr. Green, at New Vienna, Ohio, had a companion who was with him in a stable, farrow, and drawing a knife from his pocket, before anything could be done to prevent, deliberately plunged it into his neck, making a dangerous wound, but not killing him.

MARY COUSINO, of Boyd farm, Pennsylvania, becoming jealous of her lover, watched him, and finding him sitting with a water girl, fired at him with a revolver. The ball passed through the girl's hair and entered the man's breast, causing a serious, if not a fatal wound.

NEAR Summerville, South Carolina, last Saturday, a negro named Jenkins shot and killed another negro named Isaac Wright. They went out hunting, and according to Jenkins, his gun was discharged by the trigger catching in a bush.

A YOUNG man of limited intelligence who was recovering from a long fit of sickness, being informed by his physician that he might venture now upon a little animal food, exclaimed: "No you don't doctor; I've suffered enough on your gruel and stuff, and hang me if I'll touch any of your hay and corn."

JAMES McVEY and Henry Arnold, farmers residing near Greencastle, Indiana, were instantly killed by lightning, on Wednesday afternoon. They were at work on a corn field some distance from the house when a short coming up, they passed under a tree which was struck by lightning.

A ROCKFORD, Illinois, paper says: "We have on our table one of the most singular examples of the freaks of nature we have ever seen. It comes from a white Scotch cow, perfectly developed, of a stem, which passes directly through the center, and extends some six inches beyond the flower, having some ten or twelve sprigs of leaves near and on its upper extremity."

CONDITION OF THE CROPS—HARVEST PROSPECTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The government in Washington is in daily receipt of written returns relative to the important matter of the probable yield of the coming home harvest in the supply of our two great national staples, corn and cotton.

The official deduction, as at present informed—but which may be materially altered by the influence of six or seven days of unvaried warm, ripening fall weather coming after timely rains—to the effect that the corn crop will be generally short, in decline of the supply as compared with that of the past year.

Fourteen States—three Eastern, four Western and seven in the South and Southwest—exhibit the crop as equal to, or superior to, that of 1898 at this date, while it is anticipated that the produce of the grain fields of Illinois and Indiana will range from twenty-five to thirty per cent less.

In the last named States the average expense of acreage under cereals has decreased, a fact which should be borne in mind. In the West and Southwest the crop will, it is thought, be below. New York, with the New England States, are also set down as promising a deficiency. Texas, Kansas and Arkansas will, it is thought, go far to reduce the food balance against the people, a corn crop largely in excess of that of 1898 being looked for in each.

The prospect with regard to cotton is more cheering, the condition in all the States in which it is grown having improved since July. The cultivation has been also much more extensive. South Carolina and Alabama make the poorest returns, which may perhaps be accounted for by many existing local causes. On the whole the appearance leads to the tops of a crop larger than that of the last year.

These facts with respect to both corn and cotton are very conoling as evidences of the vast inherent wealth of our soil and the grand recuperative energy of our people—national blessings which, under God's providence, will ever maintain our independence at home and cause the people and governments of the Old World to look to us with confidence and hope and in a whole some tone of respect.

The subject is really vital in Europe. Says the New York Herald, our cable dispatches state that the grain crops in Great Britain are in the most favorable condition. The late dry and warm weather has hastened the ripening of the corn, and on the prediction of an early and abundant harvest, much of which is already gathered, the advance in prices has been arrested. An attempt is made in the same dispatches to create the idea that the grain crop on the Continent of Europe generally, with the exception of the interior of

Russia, promises to be light. This cannot be circulated, of course, in the interest of the speculators, who want to raise the price of grain. We can say that all our newspaper reports from Europe contain the direct reverse of this statement.

DANIEL WEBSTER IN HIS OLD AGE.

Mr. G. T. Curtis has elaborately analyzed Alexander H. Stephens' assertion that Daniel Webster, as he advanced in years, approached the Southern doctrine of State rights. In the course of his reply, he makes the following interesting observations about the old age of Mr. Webster:

Mr. Stephens speaks of a change that came over Mr. Webster in his mature years. In 1829, when he died, he was seventy-eight years of age. In 1835, when the debate with Mr. Calhoun occurred, he was fifty-one. In 1851, when Mr. Stephens thinks him "more mature," he was sixty-nine. He died on the 26th of October, 1852, in his seventy-first year.

"I am not aware that, at any period of his life, Mr. Webster exhibited any material abatement of his intellectual powers. In the judgment of those who saw him most frequently, and observed him most closely, there was less change in him from the age of 30 to the age of 70 than is common in men of intellectual powers. He himself saw no change, observed, during the last ten years of his life, when called upon to make some particular and unusual effort, to be a little anxious concerning the comparison that men might make of him with what he had formerly been. No one, however, would say that the speech of the 7th of March, 1850, exhibits any decay of intellectual strength, or that the famous 'Hulmanian' letter is less vigorous than any of his former productions."

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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT WORCESTER.

Worcester, Mass., August 24, 1869.

The republican split in Massachusetts received an additional wedge from the action of the Convention which assembled in this city today. There were 982 delegates present. Carefully avoiding extraneous issues the Democratic party erected for themselves a platform whose vital principle is opposition to legal prohibition of the sale of liquors, and placed upon it a candidate who has nearly as many friends and admirers in one party as in the other.

THE CONVENTION WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, IN MECHANIC HALL, BY J. G. ABBOTT, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

who, with a few preliminary remarks, nominated Charles L. Woodbury, who was received with great applause, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The temporary organization was then made permanent by the adoption of a long list of vice presidents and secretaries. Among the former was the name of Colonel Charles G. Green, of Boston.

Mr. Aspinwall, of Brooklyn, moved that in view of the great abilities and private character of John Quincy Adams, in view of his public services and his universal popularity, that he be nominated as the candidate of this Convention for the next Congress. The motion was carried by a large majority.

The Chairman—The question be taken by a vote.

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